

UNION PLATFORM.

Resolved, In the language of Senator Douglas, "Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country, does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people," and that we this day declare that we know and will make no other issue than the one forced upon us—"We must be either for or against our Government, either Patriots or Traitors."

Resolved, That we indorse the resolution known as the Crittenden Resolution, which is as follows: "That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of aggression, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Resolved, That we indorse the resolution known as the McClellan resolution, which is as follows: "That this House pledge itself to vote any amount of money and number of men which may be necessary to secure the speedy and effectual suppression of said rebellion, and the permanent restoration of the federal authority everywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States."

Resolved, In the language of the Hon. Joseph Horst, we are "for this Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever—for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure, against all its assailants, and against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels."

Resolved, That this Convention give their hearty support to the present Administration in its endeavor to crush out the rebellion now existing in our country.

Resolved, That when the authority of the Federal Government shall have been re-established, and peaceful obedience to the Constitution and Laws prevails, we shall be ready to confer and co-operate with all loyal citizens throughout the Union, in Congress or in Convention, for the consideration of all supposed grievances, the redress of all wrongs, and the protection of every right, yielding ourselves and expecting all others to yield to the will of the people, constitutionally and lawfully expressed.

Resolved, That we will not inquire into the distinction between those men at the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government, and only ask "to be let alone," and those men at the North who believe "the prosecution of the war should be accompanied with the most liberal offers of peace," and consequently we denounce the resolutions passed by the Convention held in Junction City on the third of September, 1861, as base in their conception, ruinous in their tendency, disgraceful to our district, and, if carried out, destructive of all our interests, and that we will prove by our votes at the coming election, that our district repudiates the resolutions, and the candidates connected with them.

Further From Missouri.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.

A gentleman from Gen. Sigel's advance post reports that Price had left Cedar county and was retreating toward Greenfield, Dade county. Sigel's advance guard was near Bolivar on Tuesday evening, and his main body at Quincy. Lane's force was at Osceola and Sturgis' command one day's march behind. Sigel was about as far south as Price but some twenty five miles east evidently aiming for Springfield to cut off his retreat south, while Lane was only two days march north of him.

Gen. Fremont and staff were at Pomme de Terre river en route for Quincy. Gens. Hunter and McKinstry divisions were moving toward Warsaw. Pope was marching on Leesville via Sedalia, and Ashboth was at Warsaw.

The bridge at Warsaw was completed, and the troops were to cross immediately. The general belief among the officers was that Price could not get away but would be compelled to fight or surrender.

OUR SOUTH EASTERN BORDER. GARDNER SACKED.

Every day the necessity becomes more apparent for sending troops along the line between our State and Missouri. Marauding parties are almost constantly scouring along the border, sacking and burning our infant towns, and committing depredations among the inhabitants. The Kansas Brigade is not now in the State, and a force should be sent without delay to repel any advances the rebels may make in Southern Kansas. Our latest advices are that the town of Gardner, in Johnson county has been sacked. A special messenger to Lawrence says the town was attacked by about one hundred rebels, and fully \$10,000 worth of goods taken. It was feared that Olathe would meet with the same fate.—*Leads Times.*

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The campaign in Western Virginia appears to be closed. The rebels have abandoned the fond scheme of driving the "invaders" from the "sacred soil," and our boys in that region will have nothing to do this winter but to guard the grim old mountains and keep the canseways clear. The only substantial, unabated success of our arms has been in Western Virginia. The most skillful maneuvers and the most daring assaults have failed to break the lines of our gallant army in the mountains of Virginia.

The rebel Lee has withdrawn his forces, and is now supposed to be in command of Cumberland Gap, Kentucky, having superseded Zollicoffer in that command.

The war is thus removed to Kentucky, and is assuming alarming proportions in the "dark and bloody ground."

Statistics gathered for the Government show that the foreign demand for breadstuffs from this country will largely exceed the demand for any previous year. It is proven that we must receive for cereals this year more money from Europe than heretofore we have received for both food and cotton. There will hence probably be an excess of specie importations which will make this country the great depository of the precious metals. This will assuredly take place if but the present rate of importations, now on the actual decrease, does not unexpectedly increase, which is to the last degree improbable.

The Union.

G. W. KINGSBURY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JUNCTION, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.



When the citadel of our Country is in flames—when the edifice that Washington and Franklin, and their associates, erected, is in flames, it becomes us, whatever may have been our political proclivities before, to rise far above all other considerations, and to keep this citadel from destruction.—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The world's compromise is now only uttered by Traitors. So long as rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing to compromise. It is vain to toll at the pumps while men are kept on board boring holes in the bottom of the ship.—JOSIAH HOLT.

There is no half-way house in this matter—no tarrying place between sustaining the Government and attempting its overthrow. There is no peace proposition that will suit the case until the rebellion is first put down.—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

ELECTION.

Tuesday, November 5, 1861. Polls open at 8 A.M., and close at 6 P.M.

QUESTIONS TO BE VOTED UPON:

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Form of ballot, AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. Form of ballot,

"For Amendment of Section 7, Article 13." or, "Against Amendment of Sec. 7, Art. 13."

BANKING LAW.

Form of ballot, "For Banking Law." or, "Against Banking Law."

UNION STATE TICKET!

For Governor, GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, of Bourbon. For Lieutenant-Governor, JOSEPH L. SPEER, of Jefferson. For Secretary of State, JOHN W. ROBINSON, of Riley. For State Auditor, JAMES R. McCLURE, of Davis. For State Treasurer, HARTWIN R. DUTTON, of Brown. For Attorney General, SAMUEL A. STINSON, of Leavenworth. For Sup't of Public Instruction, HIRSH D. PRESTON, of Osage.

"FOR STATE CAPITAL," TOPEKA!

UNION TICKET!

Representatives, J. B. INGERSOLL, Wabunsee County. A. C. PIERCE, Davis County. T. F. HERSEY, Dickinson County. COUNTY NOMINATIONS. Commissioners, WM. STAATZ, of Lyon's Creek. ISAAC H. LODER, of Clark's Creek. E. L. POSTER, of Ashland. Sheriff, SAMUEL ORR, of Junction City. Register of Deeds, GEORGE L. MILLER, of Junction City. Treasurer, G. W. KINGSBURY, of Junction City. Surveyor, JOHN C. KENNETT, of Kenton. Assessor, ELIAS CHURCH, of Humboldt. Coroner, JOSEPH BEAVER, of Humboldt.

JEFF A. H. CASE, of Topeka, has been named by several of the County Conventions in this Judicial District as a suitable person for the position of District Attorney.

THE ORDEAL OF PATRIOTISM.

Tuesday, November 5, 1861.

Before another issue of our paper the Election Day—the day which will test the patriotism of the people of Davis County—will have come and gone. The Election for State and County officers will be held on Tuesday next, the 5th day of November.

We have in former numbers of our paper given some of the reasons which should stimulate every true patriot to be at the polls on that day, exerting himself to secure the success of the Union Ticket. Those reasons are the highest and holiest that can be assigned in support of any temporal or earthly government. No man who truly loves the Government formed by Washington and his Revolutionary compeers, and who would boldly proclaim that devotion in this the darkest hour of its existence, will absent himself from the polls, or fail to vote the ticket which will signify his hearty indorsement of the Government, and his hatred of the treason and the traitors now seeking its overthrow.

REMEMBER VOTERS!

That every man on the Union Ticket is of unquestioned and unquestionable patriotism, earnestly devoted to the maintenance

of the Government, and of tried and undoubted integrity; and that the Ticket is supported by men of all the old parties who loathe treason and traitors, and who love the constitutional freedom and Republican institutions bequeathed us by the martyr fathers of Revolutionary memory.

REMEMBER VOTERS!

That the so-called Democratic ticket is composed of men whose sympathies, previous to their nomination, were openly and shamelessly with treason and traitors, notwithstanding they are now seeking to "steal the Avery of heaven to serve the devil in," by mouthing devotion and love of the Union upon "conditions"—conditions of their election to offices of trust and profit, and being kept gorged with the fees and salaries of a Government, for whose destruction they covertly labor and pray, but dare not, as yet, openly fight.

REMEMBER VOTERS!

That the Democratic ticket has the warm and hearty support of every open or sneaking traitor in the county, who sustain it upon the ground that it is as "near a secession ticket as they dare to make it."

REMEMBER VOTERS!

That a vote for the Union Ticket is an indorsement of the efforts now being made by the President and his advisers for the salvation of the Government and the integrity of the Union.

REMEMBER VOTERS!

That a vote for the bogus Democratic ticket is an indorsement of the treason of Cobb, Floyd, Davis & Co., and their infamous efforts to destroy the only Democratic Government upon earth.

REMEMBER VOTERS!

That the Union Ticket is the representative of patriotism—the love of country of Davis county.

REMEMBER VOTERS!

That the bogus Democratic ticket is the representative of treason—of hatred of Republican institutions and constitutional freedom in Davis county.

In view of these facts, in view of the reputation which Davis county will acquire for patriotism or for treason by the vote to be given on Tuesday next, we earnestly appeal to every true patriot to be at the polls early, and to see to it that not a true Union man of his neighborhood is absent.

We have been told that so many of the Union men of Davis county have gone to the war that secession is certain of an easy victory. We trust that such is not the case—that the vote on Tuesday next will demonstrate that a majority of the men still left in Davis county are as strongly attached to the Union as those who have taken up arms in its defence.

RALLY, THEN, FRIENDS, RALLY!

For your country—for the institutions of your fathers—for your prosperity and good name. Give Tuesday next to the service of your country, and to a manifestation of your love of its Constitution, its Liberty, and its Laws.

THE GRAND FIZZLE.

Pursuant to publication in the *Frontier*, Wm. H. McKinley, Esq., the renowned annihilator of Union candidates, exposé of Convention frauds, public enlightener of how "the thing is and was done," the crusher, the forlorn hope, the last resort, the saviour of busted up Democracy, the funniest man in Davis county, the story teller, in fact and in short the man whom the *Frontier* advertised would make "some RICH DEVELOPMENTS," he of the ubiquitous political character—old McKinley, addressed a portion of the citizens of Junction and vicinity last Saturday night. The Democrats, so called, turned out well, some fifteen being present; and we noticed a sprinkling of good sound Union men, who attended for want of something profitable to occupy their time, and to hear the "rich developments." The speaker's particular attention was given to Messrs. Orr, Pierce, and our unworthy self. Whether the presence of the above trio interfered materially with the "rich developments" or not we will not say, but certain it is that poor Mc.'s only development consisted in the exposure of his own imbecility and puerile insignificance.

Mc. commenced: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen (cheers)—I appear before you this evening (heartily laughter,) pursuant to a notice published in the *Frontier*, through the kindness of Mr. Geery, (just here some one blotted their nose,) to expose what I call a base fraud upon the people of Davis county, (vociferous applause and cries of 'give 'em —') and I must say," &c.

But we have not the space, the time, nor the inclination to report Mc.'s "rich developments." Suffice it that he occupied over two hours, in which time he brought a dozen charges against Messrs. Pierce, Orr, and ourself; and though the charges were of the most flimsy character, not one of them could he sustain, but was compelled to undergo the humiliating ordeal of having

them refuted before his face, and in the presence of his Democratic friends. It would occupy a whole paper to give a detailed account of the affair. Every one who was present, if guided by truth, will agree with us when we say that the "rich developments" were a complete failure.

After Mr. McKinley had finished, Messrs. Pierce and Orr took occasion to clear up satisfactorily to all right thinking men the reflections which the speaker had cast upon them; as to ourself, his charges amounted to nothing, as was proven upon the spot.

Mr. Geery came next, but we were unable to comprehend his remarks, no doubt owing to our stupidity, but it appears that the majority of the audience were afflicted in a like manner. The readers of the *Frontier* will be astonished to learn that that sheet is controlled by a remarkable man. His knowledge of history surpasses all understanding, and sometimes history itself. We remember, in substance, a portion of Geery's brilliant effusion, which we publish. He said: "Our forefathers, who laid the palladium of our liberties, founded this Government and framed our Constitution by compromise, and are we wiser than they? [no sirs, hey! we ain't,] and when John J. Crittenden presented those resolutions in Congress, why were they not accepted? Because the Republicans did not want to compromise, and save the people from a long and bloody war." A Voice—How about the compromise in 1854, Geery? Geery—I ain't talkin' to you. I don't want to be interrupted. I'm talking to Mr. Chairman, and these gentlemen (pointing to a few of the untried). Voice—But I am one of the audience. Geery—I most damnable doubt it. (Laughter.)

Soon after the above dialogue we left. We had heard enough. What further occurred we know not, nor do we care. We had partaken freely of "rich developments," but we could not go Geery's compromise desert.

THE CAPITAL.

We deem it unnecessary to say more upon the subject of locating our State Capital. Every voter in Western Kansas must be convinced that the permanent location of the seat of government this fall is a measure of great importance to our State, and also that its location at Topeka is to be of great benefit to our own immediate section. We have no interest with the other competing point, Lawrence; all concede this, and we gain nothing by trying to prevent its being located. The idea that in time we can bring it nearer home, if we permit it to float about for five or ten years longer, is erroneous, and if acted upon will prove disastrous in a great degree to Western Kansas. The youth of twenty will find his head well frosted, we predict, before the capital will come west of Topeka.

But many years hence, when our large and fertile valleys are thickly dotted over with substantial farms, when our villages have become populous cities, when we have wealth, population, and power, then we can talk of having the Capital of Kansas in Davis County. No person would wish to see this more than ourself, and we intend to exert our feeble energies and influence in the attainment of all the material elements which shall make Western Kansas a prosperous and powerful community. We believe the location of the Capital at Topeka is a step in the right direction.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that prominent members of the so-called Democratic party of Davis county are so well informed of the movements of the rebels in Missouri? and why is it that they have in their possession full official reports, from the rebel side, of every battle that has been fought in Missouri, before even the news reaches Leavenworth? Where do they get them? We know of but one way—from the rebel headquarters. They do not come by our eastern mail, but via Council Grove; and until lately the mail carrier on that route was strongly imbued with treason, and has intimated to citizens of this county that we had "SOME STAUNCH REBELS AMONG US."

Again we caution our loyal people to be vigilant. If we have active traitors in our midst, they may do us a great amount of injury, unless narrowly watched. There is good reason to believe that Fort Riley is looked upon by the traitor, General Rains, with a wishful eye, for winter quarters, and he will leave no means untried to secure its occupation; and should he do so, who can depict the misery it would entail upon our whole country? Desolation and complete ruin invariably follow in the wake of the rebel hordes, while robbery, rapine, and murder mark the spot that treason touches. Let a rebel army but get a foothold here, and we can bid a long farewell to peace, and the bright hopes of a prosperous future. Our country would be completely devastated, and our present happy homes the abode of wretchedness, poverty, and base degradation.

WM. H. MCKINLEY'S LETTER.

We herewith publish a letter which we received from Mr. McKinley while in Lawrence. We are constrained to do this in order to prove that Mr. McKinley has said that he could "act no longer with the Democracy of Davis county," which he denied at the meeting last Saturday night. We shall preserve the letter, and will show it to any who doubt its authenticity. We give it *verbatim et literatim*:

JUNCTION CITY, July 25, 1861.

G. W. KINGSBURY, Esq.—

Dear Sir: Mr. S. M. Strickler has just shown me the contents of a letter received from you, which affords me exquisite pleasure, indeed, to learn from yourself that you had concluded to once more become a citizen of Junction City and Davis county. Nothing would give me more real satisfaction than to see you once more in your old vocation, publishing a live Western Kansas paper in our county. When I use this language I only reiterate the sentiments of a great majority of the people of Davis county.

I am informed by Messrs. Strickler and Bartlett, that they propose to furnish you with the press and material of the late Statesman office, rent, &c., free, if you will take charge and publish the paper; and also that it is proposed to publish the same as a National Union paper—politically, devoted to the zealous support of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, at the same time giving the President and the Administration a firm and zealous support, whilst they stand as at present defending the Constitution, the laws, and public property from the hands of an invading foe. Such a newspaper in Western Kansas would undoubtedly prove a success in Davis county, and meet the wishes of a great majority of the people of Western Kansas at the present time.

You know that I, as well as yourself, have heretofore acted with the so-called Democratic party of this county. I like yourself, no doubt, done so from pure motives, WELL KNOWING AT THE SAME TIME THAT THE LEADERS OF THAT PARTY IN THIS COUNTY WERE PRO-SLAVERY "ALL OVER," AND I MAY ADD OPPOSED TO THE GREAT AND LEADING PRINCIPLES OF THAT ONCE GREAT PARTY, AS ENUNCIATED BY JEFFERSON, JACKSON, POLK, AND THE LAMENTED DOUGLAS. BUT, KING, I CANNOT LONGER ACT WITH A PARTY WHOSE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERS DEEPLY SYMPATHIZE WITH TRAITORS AND REBELS—MEN WHO GLORY AND EXULT OVER THE PROGRESS OF REBELLION AND TREASON IN OUR ONCE GLORIOUS AND MUCH FAVORED LAND. With such men or leaders, I have given them "legal" notice I shall no longer act, or in a Western phrase be "counted in," AND I AM FULLY AWARE OF A NUMBER OF OTHER DEMOCRATS WHO HAVE COME TO THE SAME DETERMINATION, that would support a Union party, a Union press, and Union men.

I think the establishment of a paper upon the above principles in Davis county would, as I before remarked, be successful—one that would boldly and fearlessly advocate the perpetration of our Union, giving its unswerving support to the President and Administration in defending and supporting our Government. At least, I will say if you will take hold of this paper under these principles, you may count on my support and assistance in every respect, and I know from the expressed opinion of very many of your old friends in Davis county you are just the man for the post. From all I can learn, I am firmly of the opinion that you can make it win, if you will only put your shoulder to the wheel, AND DON'T LOOK BACK UPON THE BEGGARLY ELEMENTS OF PRO-SLAVERY MODERN DEMOCRACY.

If you go into the matter I would make a few suggestions—That you issue a prospectus immediately, so that we could get up a respectable list for the paper, and have the first number issued the week preceding court week (first week in September). It would in my opinion be just the thing. I DON'T THINK THE "FRONTIER," THE "ORGAN GRINDER" OF THE SECESSION SYMPATHIZERS WILL BE IN THE WAY OF YOUR ENTERPRISE AT ALL. Permit me to suggest a name and motto for your paper; if it is not adopted, why, no harm done, as it is entirely gratuitous. Name: "Western Kansas Union." Motto: "I'll take the Responsibility."—JACKSON.

I hope you will excuse this hasty scrawl, as I am in a very great hurry; but thought I would drop these lines and suggestions. Hoping to hear from you soon, I subscribe myself your old friend, as ever,

WM. H. MCKINLEY.

G. W. KINGSBURY, Lawrence, Kansas.

We have heretofore refrained from saying aught against Mr. McKinley. We never have justified his course in abandoning the Union party after the strong professions he made favorable to that organization; and although we heard he was belying us and reviling our character in different parts of the county, we abstained from uttering a syllable that would injure him. After repeatedly assuring us that whatever he done, none of his malignity should be directed toward ourself or our paper, but on the contrary all his influence and his utmost exertions should be used to sustain the paper, he goes among the people, and abuses us without stint, and even without regard for truth. Such duplicity we will not overlook. Henceforward we desire nothing of him. His influence and patron-

age we do not want. If our success depends upon his support, we hope in heaven's name that we shall fail. With these remarks we trust our connection with Wm. H. McKinley ceases.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

Our voters cannot be too careful in the selection of the Sheriff for the next two years. The most important office we have to fill is this, and we should fill it with a man who is known to be loyal to this government. The militia law of our State makes it the Sheriff's duty to call out the militia of a county in case of riot or invasion, and also gives the Sheriff command of the force. We know not how soon the occasion will occur that will demand the exercise of this important duty; and what loyal man in this county would wish to place himself under the leadership of a man who is strongly suspected of sympathy with our enemies. In the Union candidate, Mr. Orr, we have a gentleman whose loyalty is unquestioned, and who is, in every sense, qualified to discharge the duties of the office. Let the voters remember this next Tuesday.

A SHARP DODGE.

We have been shown a ticket from Wabunsee county, head "Union Nominations," on which were the names of the three Democratic nominees for Representatives—Messrs. Montague, Robinson, and Freeman. They dare not go into a loyal county, as Wabunsee is, with their traitorous title, Democratic Ticket—or more properly "Semi-secess Ticket"—but omitted the word "Democratic." The Democrats of Davis county must be proud of their nominees—men who are ashamed to exhibit the flag under which they sail, ashamed to have it known that they are associated with a treasonable organization, ASHAMED OF DEMOCRACY. But after venting their spleen upon the Union cause and Union candidates all through Davis county, they lower their practical name "Democratic," and sail into a loyal Union county under the Union colors. What unparalleled knavery! that such men should aspire to make laws to govern a free people. Out upon them! They are even too base for Democrats.

SQUINT-EYE ANSWERED.

We give publicity to a letter received from Mr. R. D. Mobley. We do not believe "Squint eye" intended to misrepresent Mr. Mobley; but as it is generally understood that the destination of the gentleman named in the letter was somewhere in the Southern Confederacy, it certainly is a just reflection upon any man's loyalty who was in any way aiding them. We believe Mr. Mobley does not deny being an accessory in their departure.

JUNCTION, October 28, 1861.

Editor of Union—Some one, who signs himself "Squint eye," says it is stated that a small party of secessionists left the vicinity of Fort Riley about two weeks ago for Arkansas, and one of the party (from this vicinity,) being belated, engaged a conveyance near the Fort and a driver to over-haul the precious load, that they might journey together, and wants the facts in my possession. I know of no party of secessionists leaving this vicinity for Arkansas or any where else. Doctor Madison left Fort Riley, accompanied by William Cuddy. Their destination I know not. Both were gentlemen of high standing, and well known in this vicinity. They left Fort Riley about nine o'clock, A. M., knowingly to Major Wessel, the commanding officer.

Any one can see, Mr. Squint-eye, what you are after. I being a candidate for County Clerk, you wish to fix on me the charge of being a secessionist, (not being able to get anything else against me,) so as you or some of your friends may get the office for which I am a candidate. Now, Mr. "Squint-eye," I am just as loyal to the Government of the United States as you are, and will go into the ranks as high private with you at any time to defend the flag of our country. R. D. MOBLEY.

GEERY A TURNCOAT.

The Carrollton Press, published in Greene county, Illinois, gives the editor of the *Frontier*, now occupying the position of candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, the following bit of a puff. The mantle of Democracy, it appears, has lately fallen on his shoulders.

"THE KANSAS FRONTIER"—We have received several numbers of a paper bearing the above title, hailing from Junction City, Kansas, of which Henry T. Geery, formerly of this county, is one of the editors. Those who knew the sentiments of our friend Geery while residing in this locality, will be surprised to hear that the *Frontier* is intensely Democratic. "Sech is life."

We have it from reliable authority that Mr. Wm. Cuddy, now in all probability with the rebels, said, after the Democratic nominations were made, that it was as near a secession ticket as they dare to make it.

Why are the rebels like peas in the pod? Because they must be shelled out before you can take them.